

Established February, 1944

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Glenariff* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods
with the exception of Opium are being
landed at their risk into the Godown
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Original Cargo will be forwarded at
least notice to the contrary be given before
NOON TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after this
Notice will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, September 27, 1890.

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL

THE Steamship *Bengala* having arrived
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned,
at Wauchoa, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats
delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon
To-day, the 27th Instant.

Noon To-day, the 27th Instant.

No Fire will be subject to rank.
No Life Insurances has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 27, 1880. 00

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SUMIDA MARU" FROM
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
and to immediate delivery of their Goods
from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or re-
maining on board after Twenty-four
hours' instant, will be landed and stored at
Consignee's expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,
50A, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, September 27, 1880. 00

STEAMSHIP "SINDE".

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE
CONSIGNED

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *Ganges*, from London, in connection with the above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, and that delivery may be obtained immediately after the arrival of the consignee, before 8 a.m. To-morrow, requesting to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 22nd October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE ORAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 26, 1880. cc

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arcton* *Arcton*, Capt. EBERHARDT, having arrived from the above Ports on the 22nd October, at Noon, will deliver Consignees of Cargo as being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained immediately after the arrival of the consignee, before 10 o'clock on the 27th of the 1st October will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIMONSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 25, 1880. cc

AMERICAN SHIP "CORAL" FROM ANYPER.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign and forward to the Agent a Bill of Lading.

JOHN HODGKINSON, Agent.

DAY, the 2nd. October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. N. ORAMPEAU,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 26, 1880.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Zakon *addition*, Capt. BENSON having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed & stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undesignated, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st October will be subject to rent: No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.**
Hongkong, September 25, 1880.

AMERICAN SHIP "CORA," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading for consignments and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
 Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.
 Consignees are also informed that before they can sign the Awardee, they will be required to sign the Awardee.

REYNOLD F. SPENCER.

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, September 25, 1890. *Agents,*
AMERICAN SHIP "CORA," FROM
ANTWERP.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-signature
and to take immediate delivery of the
Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signee's risk and expense.
Consignees are also informed that before
delivery can be obtained, they will be re-
quired to sign the Average Bond.
ARNOLD, KEMPNER & CO.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

ARNHOLD, KARWEG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1860.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargoes are requested to send in their bills of Lading to the Undersecretary of the Company, and take immediate possession of their Cargoes has been landed and stored, at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

W. GAZAR,
Agent.

M. F. 14560/61, Mr. Paul Mignard, 3 cables
Océan, from Marseilles.

G. de CHAMPAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 8, 1860.

cause of temperance have good reason for meeting and rejoicing this year seeing that in the session just closed Sir Wilfrid Lawson succeeded in carrying his local option resolutions in the British Parliament. His Excellency will feel much obliged if you will make his excuse to the meeting.—Very faithfully yours, J. J. FRANCIS.

The Chairman expressed his great regret, which he knew those present shared with him, that the Governor was not present. He called on Mr. Coan to make a short statement as to the position of Good Templars in the Colony.

Mr. Coan, who has received with much enthusiasm by the audience, began by expressing his great regret that the Governor was not present. He was sorry that some one more able than himself to discharge the duty laid upon him had not been chosen; yet there was some appropriateness in calling on him to represent the Cause, for he had been travelling now in foreign lands for 21 years, during 18 years of which he had been a total abstainer. Being connected with the Military Service he was out here at the opening of the first Lodge in Sept. 1864. The speaker then went into a history of the Order from the time of its institution in America, tracing the origin of the title "Independent Order of Good Templars," the visit of Mr. Joseph Malins to the States in 1867, and the subsequent introduction of the Order into England. The first Lodge was started in England (in Birmingham) in 1868, on the 24th of September. It very rapidly spread in the United Kingdom, and in 1874 it reached Hongkong, and a Lodge was set on foot here. The Order had since continued to progress here, and there were now 120 to 130 members. The membership of the Order was at the present time 300,000. There were also Juvenile Temples in which the young were enrolled. They numbered a million or about that. Joseph Malins remained at the head of the Order for some time; he was Secretary to the Supreme Council of the Order and, by the last mail, he was head of the Order. The Order was governed by a supreme body which was known as the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the World. There were also Grand Lodges having different jurisdictions under which the various subordinate Lodges held. The principles and objects of the Order were—(1) total abstinence from intoxicating drink; (2) the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drink; and (3) that the members should be all in the power to reduce the intemperance now prevalent. There was also the principle of equality and universal brotherhood; this did not interfere with positions in life outside the Lodge. Both sexes were admitted to the Order. In 1872, he saw a Lodge conducted by a lady who had been at its head for two years, and to the credit of her sex he said he had never seen a Lodge better conducted. There were three principal questions which were put to those who sought admission to the Order—(1st) belief in Almighty God as the ruler and governor of all things; (2) a long life pledge not to use intoxicating drink, and (3) to give or offer it to others. There were certain other rules and regulations no one of which the initiate was assured complied with his duty as a citizen or otherwise. A Lodge was composed of 14 members or 15 officers; these he named, explaining their duties; he also explained the different degrees, the first (white badge); the second (blue); the third (purple); the officers wore scarlet. No Lodge could be opened without the Bible open in its place in the Lodge, from which the Chaplain might read a portion without comment. The Lodges were always opened and closed with prayer. They had also signs, grips and pass-words to prevent imposture and to enable Good Templars to distinguish one another all over the world. He remarked in conclusion on the power the Order was becoming in the State, and remarked that the passing of the Local Option Bill to which the Governor had alluded was no doubt greatly due to the efforts of the Good Templars in the recent election.

Rev. Mr. Booth, the Chairman, made a few happy and appropriate remarks, supporting the cause of Temperance and referring encouragingly to the Good Templar movement, although he was not himself connected with it.

Thereafter a varied programme of music, vocal and instrumental, recitations, readings, &c., was gone through, with much credit to the different ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave their services; and a pleasant evening was spent.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Coan.)

Tuesday, Sept. 28.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.—Kong Fat Chuan and Sheng Hai, two servants, the one 23 years of age, and the other 21, were charged on the 16th inst. with stealing \$2,000, on or about the 24th ultimo. The case was then adjourned till the 22nd, when the first defendant was discharged, there being virtually no proof against him.

The following evidence was now led—H. Smith said he was chief accountant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. On about 24th ult. from information received he went into the sheriff's office, and one of the sheriffs, (Leung Ming Tsi) showed him a bundle of new \$5 notes of the Bank, the same now in Court marked A. Witness took possession of the bundle. He kept it in his safe and handed it to Mr. Coan on the 21st. He received from the witness, Leung King Nam, through the comptroller, the Chinese receipt produced (B) on behalf of the Bank he received the amount mentioned in the receipt, namely \$1,000 and interest for 28 days, from the 21st ult. at Canton, with which the money had been deposited.

Leung Ming Tsi, sheriff of the Bank, stated that on the 20th August, the witness Kwai Kit Yui, handed to him \$20,000 in notes and cheques among the notes there were \$1,000 in new \$5 notes of the Bank and on the following day he handed these new notes to the last witness.

Leung King Nam, recalled, said the deposit produced (marked B) was the deposit he received for the \$1,000 he placed at the Yu Shing paper shop, Canton, in the name of Sang Hip Wo Tong at the request of the second prisoner.

The prisoner having been duly cautioned elected to make the following statement:—The witness Leung King Nam was formerly a fellow servant of mine. Since he left the Bank he frequently came to see me. One day he said to me—"When I was employed in this place I lost an opportunity." I asked him what opportunity he had lost. He said—"On one occasion Mr. Coan left some bank notes outside the money safe and forgot to lock them up, and I did not take some away to spend." I said, "How can you do it?" He said, "I have a method. If you should have a similar opportunity you need not be afraid of taking them, for you give them to me and I know how to use them. I have a method of getting the name signed." I said, "Wait till the time comes and I will see." On the 4th August, after 6 o'clock, when the office had closed, I found that Mr. Coan had left a packet of \$2,500 on a table outside the Bank-note safe. When I saw this, remembering what Leung King Nam had said to me, I took away the packet of notes. On the same evening Leung King Nam came to my room and I told him that I had taken the notes. He said, "Leave the matter to me. In a day or two I will go to the master. I will not sign them here but at Canton. I must procure for a few days before I sign." The next time I saw him was on board the *Kidney* steamer. He then said to me, "If there should be any news about this matter, either inside or outside the Bank, you need not be afraid to write to me. After I will write to you and you will come to Canton immediately." I then left the steamer. On August 21st I received a letter from him in his own handwriting, in which he said that everything was ready, and that I was to come to Canton as soon as possible. I was requested to burn the letter after I had read it. So on the 24th I went up to Canton. On the 25th I saw him at the house of Fan Puk Wan, his brother-in-law. He said to me, "The matter is done. You come to-morrow or some other day to get the money. How much is enough for you? I want you to reduce the matter to matter; more or less." He said, "You can come to-morrow and get \$100. Don't spend much; if you get much you will spend all and people will begin to suspect you. Leave the money with me, and I will set up a business for you. I will come yours and mine." I said, "So much the better." I stayed and had dinner with the Kwei Ki Wharf. I got a boat and went away. On 27th August about noon I went to the house of Fan Puk Wan, his brother-in-law, and saw Leung King Nam. He said to me, "You keep \$100 and I keep another \$100. There is a balance of \$2,300. With it I will start some business and let you know. I will come back to Hong Kong, and you will come back to Hong Kong, and in case you should be suspected and arrested don't admit the charge but just say that you have not seen me for more than two months." I replied, "I will go back to Hong Kong to-morrow." Next morning he came on board the steamer and saw me on board. Then he said to me, "About this matter you need not be afraid and need not be anxious." He then left me and I came down.

He was committed for trial at the next Criminal Session.

(Before the Hon. Mr. S. Tompkins.)

DETAINING A WOMAN FOR IMMORAL PURSUITS.

Tsing Lai I, Tsang Ahuk, and Wong Ayan, the first two coolies, and the third the wife of the first, were charged with detaining a woman, Chan Achan, in this Colony, against her will, for the purpose of prostitution.

Some evidence was taken, and the case was remanded till to-morrow.

ASSAULT BY AN EUROPEAN.

M. J. Adams, Inspector of Natives, in charge of the eastern district, was charged in a summons with assaulting Lum A in, carriage-maker, Canton Street, on the 26th instant.

The complainant said that on the night of the 26th, about 9.30, he had just come out of his shop and met the defendant. Witness saw defendant standing with a walking stick some other Chinese who were passing on the street. Witness stepped to one side to let him pass. Defendant came up to him and gave him a blow on the head with a stick. Witness then spoke to defendant, saying, "Why do you do this to me? It is not the custom for Europeans to beat people in the street. I am a carriage-maker. I have been working for the Governor and for Mr. Cragh, and I will summons you." Defendant then seized the witness by the neck and gave him a blow on the back of the neck and another on the hand, and also struck him on the chest, the latter causing him great pain. Defendant then took hold of witness by the queue and took him outside No. 4 Police Station. He called out to a Chinese man standing near the Station and told him to take witness to his house. Witness then said he had done nothing against the defendant. Defendant had his son with him. Witness said, "You can see your son if I have done anything to you." Defendant then gave him another blow with his stick and knocked off his hat. Witness, when defendant let go his hold of him, went to No. 2 Station to make a report. The Inspector was absent; he reported to the Interpreter. When he went with the witness to serve the summons, the defendant caught hold of him by the jacket and wanted him to go inside his house. Defendant was then angry. He also ran after the witness, and they both ran away. On the night of the 28th the defendant appeared to be under the influence of liquor. Witness saw the defendant beating some blacksmiths who were working underneath the verandah.

Young Hop Kat, clerk in the Naval Yard, spoke to the assault on Sunday evening. Defendant appeared to him to be sober at that time.

T. M. Lopez, usher of the Court, gave evidence of the double assault when he and the complainant went to serve the summons. Defendant was under the influence of liquor at that time.

Defendant said that on Sunday evening he was coming home after seeing the doctor with his son who had been with an accident. Opposite the Naval Yard complainant and a lot of other people were standing block-

ing the way through so that he could not make his way out of the place. He asked the people to get out of the way. He supposed an umbrella under his arm. He supposed in going along he had touched the man with the umbrella. Complainant addressed him as *Yun Kwei* and asked what he fled from him. He replied that he had not fled from him; he fled from the man who was beating him. He complained then used his expressions towards him in Chinese for which he was to take him to No. 2 Station intending to charge him. The defendant was going to attack him. After he had gone some way did not intend to charge him. He called out a shopman and told him that if the defendant did not use these words again he would let him go. He then let him go. He was ready to take him to the station but he did not strike the complainant. He called a Police Constable (Gyona) who was in the house when the usher and complainant came to serve the summons. The whole affair, defendant said, had been exaggerated a thousand fold.

Constable Lyons was in the inner room in Adams' house; he heard no loud voices or words heard such had there been any. He did not hear the conversations. Adams appeared to be perfectly sober.

Defendant was fined \$25, for the assault on the complainant, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and \$5 for violent behaviour towards the usher of the Court, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamship *India*, Captain Phallard, with the London mail of the 27th Aug., arrived this forenoon; we take the following telegrams from our Indian files. The Indian telegrams will be found more full or of later date than those to hand in the ordinary course.

LONDON TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 10.—The Cape Town and the 9th Cape R.R. have entered Basutoland.

The naval demonstration which is to form the naval demonstration have arrived at Nagasaki, except that of France.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that a strong body of Turkish horsemen attacked the Russians at Hujir, Kuli and Boushane and captured a large quantity of arms and stores.

Sept. 12.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the constituency of Midlothian, expressing his gratitude for the universal sympathy displayed during his recent illness.

It is currently reported that Prince Bismarck and Baron von Haymerle favour a scheme for the formation of Roumelia into a neutral kingdom, under the joint guarantee of the Great Powers.

CONTINENTAL & MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.—The Turkish Ministry has resigned.

A contradiction is given to the statement that the Albanians had agreed to the cessation of all territory. The Albanians had agreed to the cessation of all territory.

September 12.—Karl Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been dismissed, and is replaced by Said Pasha.

The following appointments have been made to the new Turkish Ministry:—Amin Pasha to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mandasheh Pasha to be the President of the Council of State; Kiamil Pasha to be Minister of Public Instruction; Raul Pasha, Minister of Commerce; and others.

Vienna, Sept. 11.—The Imperial Prince of Austria is about to visit the Emperor of Germany at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—A semi-official statement is made that the Russian Government deprecates at present the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Kolai-Ghizal, Aug. 24.—Sir Frederick Roberts left Ghazal on the 16th August, and marched the whole distance of 186 miles in eight days, moving of 10,000 fighting men, 8,000 foot soldiers, and over 9,000 baggage animals, at a rate of seventeen miles a day, is perhaps unprecedented, and the number of our casualties from death and men missing is remarkably small.

Attock, Aug. 30.—Our losses on the 27th ultimo, were as follows:—Killed or missing, Royal Horse Artillery—Major Blackwood, Lieutenant Maclean and Osborne, and 18 men; Royal Engineers—Lieutenant 25 men; and 18 men.

10 men; 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Owen and 20 men; 66th—Colonel Galbraith, Captain Garrett, Colman, and 18 men; 10th—Major Roberts, Lieutenant Ogilby, Rayner, Honeywood, Barr, Chute, both majors, and 238 men; 11th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 12th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 13th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 14th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 15th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 16th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 17th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 18th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 19th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 20th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 21st—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 22nd—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 23rd—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 24th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 25th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 26th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 27th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 28th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 29th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 30th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 31st—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 32nd—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 33rd—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 34th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 35th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 36th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 37th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 38th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 39th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 40th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 41st—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 42nd—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 43rd—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 44th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 45th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 46th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 47th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 48th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 49th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 50th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 51st—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 52nd—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 53rd—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 54th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 55th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 56th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 57th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 58th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 59th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 60th—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 61st—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 62nd—Lieutenant Hindle and 15 men; 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